

- DISCURSO del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores DR. Nicanor Costa Mendez en el Consejo de Seguridad de ONU (12 folios) (en inglés)
- INFORME sobre eventos relacionados a Malvinas (5 folios) (en inglés)
- INFORME a la gente de América por los residentes argentinos en Washington D.C. (9 folios) (en Inglés)
- Índice no relacionado. 1 folio

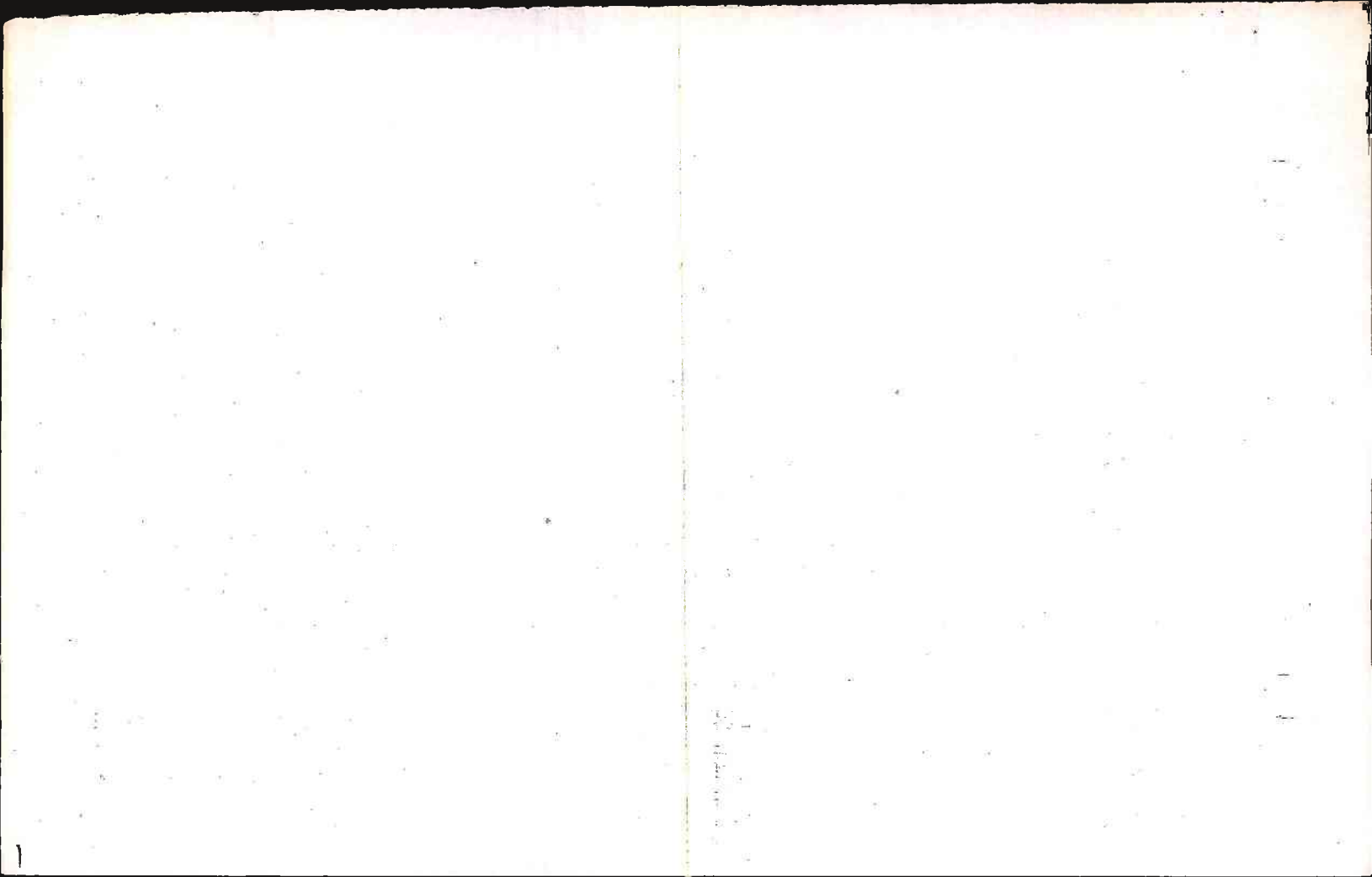
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MALVINAS ISLANDS

They have been, they are and they will be Argentine.

1. The islands have been a part of Argentina's territory since our independence in 1810, by way of inheritance from the Spanish crown to which they belonged.
2. On January 1833 the U.K. illegally took possession of the Malvinas Islands by use of force taking prisoner the resident Argentine authorities and expelling the Argentine population who had settled there, without any respect for their rights and property.
3. For the last 15 years, Argentina has tried to conduct serious negotiations with British Govt, so as to solve the sovereignty issue. Unfortunately the proposals set forth by Argentina met with continuous delays and permanent evasiveness on the British side.
4. Argentina has recovered the Malvinas, South Georgias, the South Sandwich Islands and their zones of influence. At the same time it has firmly decided not to disturb in any way the inhabitants of those islands, whose rights and way of life will be respected.
5. The British answer was the threat to the Latin American integrity.

IS THIS FAIR?



SPEECH GIVEN BY THE ARGENTINE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DR. NICANOR COSTA MENDEZ AT THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL.

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The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now resume its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The first speaker is the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, His Excellency Mr. Nicanor Costa Mendez. I welcome him and invite him to make his statement.

Mr. COSTA MENDEZ (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): Perhaps the beginning of my statement may be considered repetitive, but I consider it none the less useful to state that the reason for the calling of these meetings lies in the Malvinas Islands, which is part of Argentine territory and which was illegally occupied by the United Kingdom in 1833 by an act of force which deprived our country of that archipelago.

The British fleet in 1833 displaced by force the Argentine population and the authorities which were exercising the legitimate rights that belonged to the Republic at that time as the heir to Spain.

Legally speaking, that act of force cannot give rise to any right at all, and politically the events of 1833 were one more reflection of the imperialist policy which the European States carried out in the nineteenth century at the expense of America, Africa and Asia. Hence, we can say today that this is a colonial problem in the most traditional sense of that political and economic phenomenon.

Since 1833, the Republic of Argentina has been claiming reparation from the United Kingdom for the great wrong done. The Republic of Argentina has never consented to that act of usurpation of its national territory, usurpation carried out by unacceptable and illegal means. All the successive Governments of Argentina, regardless of party or faction, have remained united and steadfast in their position during those 149 years of strongly protesting against that arbitrary occupation.

(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

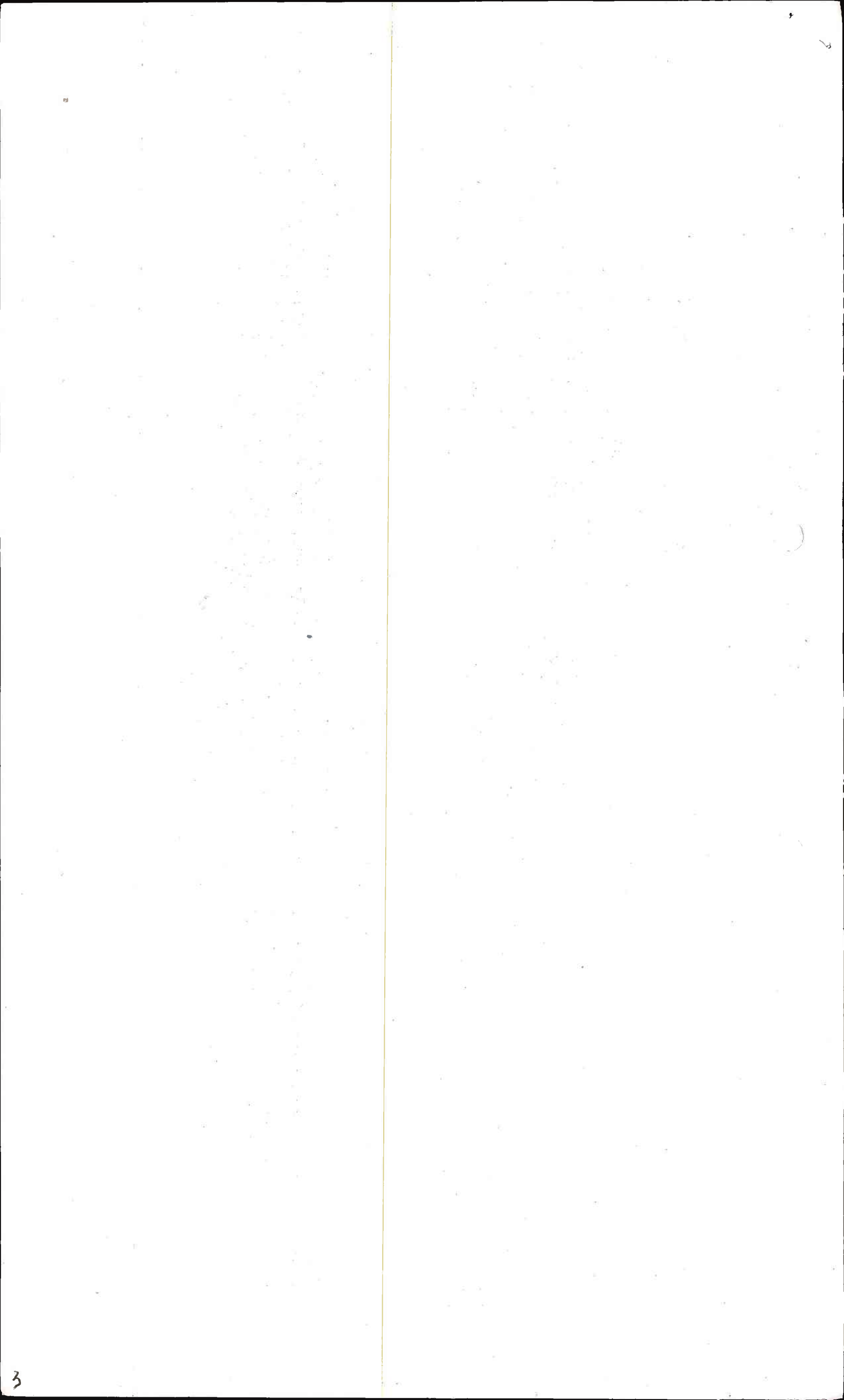
No one can have the slightest doubt as to the historic role of the United Nations in the decolonization process. This is perhaps the area in which the United Nations has proved most fruitful, a task that it has carried out most effectively, one that has changed the course of international relations. Proof of this is that the original membership of 54 has increased to 157. Many of the young nations represented here in the Council have been freed from the colonial yoke, and their contribution to the organized international community is of such magnitude that I do not need to mention it - far less to emphasize it.

Of the 54 original Members 20 belong to the Latin American Group, and their decisive influence in the early days of the Organization must be recognized. That group of nations was very active in giving impetus to the decolonization process. The Latin American Group was, if we may say so, a champion of that cause, because it had suffered from the effects of colonization. We too had been colonies; we too had fought the hard struggles for national independence.

One of the last vestiges of colonialism on Latin American territory ended yesterday. The claims that my country has been making repeatedly since 1833 have enjoyed the support of the decisions of the world Organization, and of the individual assistance of these new nations just emerging from the colonial era.

Despite the Organization's efforts and my country's arduous and careful work, time passed and brought with it only continued frustration, resulting from the evasive tactics and time-wasting manoeuvres of Great Britain - and all that despite the many alternatives put forward by Argentina and despite the imagination and flexibility with which we approached negotiations.

Two days ago the Permanent Representative of my country made reference here to the willingness and readiness on our part demonstrated by the facilities offered in 1971 in terms of communications and other concessions to the inhabitants of the islands. Those 1,300 inhabitants, as the United Kingdom representative



(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

said yesterday, would fit without difficulty into this chamber. They have been and are the subject of constant concern in Argentina, which has given them attention that I venture to say, with all due respect, they have not received from their "homeland". The Government of Argentina is always careful to respect individual rights and physical integrity.

Yesterday Argentina stated that its position did not represent any kind of aggression against the present inhabitants of the islands, whose rights and way of life - and I stress this - will be respected in the same way as those of the countries freed by our liberators. Troops will be used

ly when absolutely necessary and they will not in any way disturb the inhabitants of the islands; quite the contrary, they will protect the institutions and inhabitants, since they are part of us. This is a most solemn commitment by the Government of Argentina to the international community.

The United Kingdom has invoked the presence of the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands as an excuse for its colonial presence in those islands. But I ask members: What, then, is the pretext for that presence in the South Sandwich or South Georgia Islands? I here, as the Times of London said in an editorial of 29 March last, 'the only natives, according to the Commonwealth and Foreign Offices, were seals - and in the present state of international law seals do not enjoy the right to self-determination?

In view of the fact that my country opened up communications, the British Government did not seem too concerned over the physical and historical isolation in which the inhabitants of the islands lived.

I shall not go into details about the change in the standard of living brought about by the facilities offered by Argentina. As the President of my country has said, we are ready to guarantee all the individual rights of the inhabitants. But we cannot allow anyone to use those 1,800 persons as something enshrined in international law as a "population".

(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

In previous statements the characteristics of that group of persons have been dealt with, but I must say again here that, to a large extent, those persons are officials of the British Government and a large number of them are employees of the Falkland Islands Company, a typical colonial firm - a complete anachronism: a colonial corporation of those who had letters patent from the eighteenth century, the trade branch of colonialism and imperialism; history offers various examples of this.

Those foreigners with interests there, with no right other than trade and colonial ones, are those who most strongly and systematically have prevented the British Government from taking action.

Of necessity, the recalcitrant attitude of the British Government that I have mentioned brought about tension and difficulties. More than once peace and security in the region were threatened by the persistent colonial presence.

We have already mentioned in another statement the Shackleton incident of 1976, an episode - and I wish to emphasize this although I am sorry to have to cite this - that supplies a fine example of the Inter-American Committee's resolution, which states:

"Threats to peace and security in the region, together with flagrant violations of international rules on non-interference, are constituted by the presence of foreign war ships in American waters, and also by the announcements made by the British Government concerning their dispatch of other vessels."

It would seem that this would apply equally well today.

The foregoing episode and the episode I have mentioned which was the immediate origin of the present situation are both covered in the statement made by the Permanent Representative of my country and the letter dated 1 April 1982 from my Government to the Security Council which has been circulated as document S/14940.

(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

That incident was serious, but was made even more serious by the United Kingdom because it sent warships to the region in a clear attempt at intimidation, which constituted a real threat to my country and to the continent. Hence the statement I have just read out about the Shackleton episode from the Inter-American Committee is still fully valid in 1982.

The military preparations and the despatch of warships to the region by the United Kingdom, to which I have already referred, explain and justify the actions taken of necessity by the Government of Argentina in defence of its rights.

Some delegations here have stated that my Government acted hastily.

I leave it to the Council to judge, but I must point out that it seems difficult to describe my country as acting hastily when, with the greatest respect for peaceful solutions, it has borne with a situation of continued usurpation of its territory by a colonial Power for 150 years. Argentina has wisely, patiently and imaginatively negotiated on its long-standing claim but the United Kingdom has not given the slightest indication of being flexible nor made a single just proposal. Furthermore, we have been accused in this chamber of violating Article 2 (3) and (4) of the United Nations Charter. No provision of the Charter can be taken to mean the legitimization of situations which have their origin in wrongful acts, in acts carried out before the Charter was adopted and which subsisted during its prevailing force. Today, in 1982, the purposes of the Organization cannot be invoked to justify acts carried out in the last century in flagrant violation of principles that are today embodied in international law.

Throughout the years we have celebrated the excellent results of the irreversible march of history typified by decolonization and at the same time, while we were celebrating and taking part in that process, our frustration was growing because of the conviction that the United Kingdom was not ready to give up the territory it had usurped from Argentina. The accession of emerging peoples to international politics and the change in international society are a result of the historic process I mentioned at the beginning of my statement. This is a real force, and this real force in the world order was reflected in the

(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement, which my country joined in 1973 and in which it takes part as an active member. That Movement promotes the eradicating of historical injustices, whether they be political or economic. Members of the Non-Aligned Movement, as our Permanent Representative has already said, have repeatedly recognized and acknowledged the justice of the Argentine claim and our country's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia and Sandwich Islands, they have already stated that the principle of self-determination does not apply in this case for special historical reasons I have already explained.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that he had doubts about being able to arrive at an agreement with the representative of my country as to the historical vicissitudes. That is possible, but it would seem difficult for us not to agree on the facts of history which are absolutely indisputable.

The Government of Argentina has not invaded any foreign territory, as the United Kingdom claims. As was stated very simply by the President of my country,

"Safeguarding our national honour and without rancour or bitterness, but with all the strength that comes from being in the right, we have recovered a part of our national heritage".

The same cannot be said of the United Kingdom Government vis-à-vis our country.

Apart from the case which concerns us today, in 1806 and 1807 British expeditionary forces attacked and temporarily occupied the city of Buenos Aires and its suburbs, a historical fact that may not be well known to everybody. On both occasions the British troops were repelled by the Argentine people. In 1840 and in 1843 the Government of Great Britain organized naval blockades against the Republic of Argentina, and, to abide by historical facts, it is rather strange to notice that another colonial power, France, whose representative was so quick to rally to the colonial position yesterday, was already associated in 1848 with these colonial ventures since it took part in the blockade that year that I have mentioned.

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13-15(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

All that is by way of providing the Council with the background. None the less, I want to mention something familiar to all members of the Council.

Yesterday France made reference to the Malvinas Islands and even mentioned them by their English name, ignoring the General Assembly decision which provides that in referring to the islands they shall be called the Malvinas Islands and the Falkland Islands - always using both names. The representative of France and all representatives of the French-speaking nations in the Organization cannot be unaware that the name Malvinas has its origin in the famous trip

de by Bougainville from Saint Malo to the Archipelago; it became "Malouines", which was hispanized to "Malvinas".

(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

I dare not think that there may be ideological or political subtleties underlying this historical error of language, but I mention it because it is surprising.

I have made reference to something of which everyone is aware: the spirit of conciliation and the firm resolution of successive Governments of Argentina to seek by peaceful means a solution to our dispute with Great Britain. Furthermore, everyone is aware that on several occasions our Government has had to discourage sectors of the Argentine community that considered that the total lack of response from the British community made imperative the use of other means. Recent events have affirmed our presence in the islands, and we have offered every guarantee and safeguard so that the new state of peace may be maintained. We have again here told the British Government that we are ready and willing to negotiate and to hear its position. But we must make it absolutely clear in this chamber that any change or disturbance in the peace that may come about from now on in the area of the islands will be the sole responsibility of the United Kingdom.

There is something of which members may not be so aware. The Government of Argentina, after very lengthy negotiations, all fruitless in view of the reluctance of Great Britain, finally proposed a written paper to institutionalize the meetings and to structure the talks so that we could move forward to a peaceful, honourable and just solution. We thus handed the British Embassy a document before a meeting that was to be held on 4 February 1982 with the express, formal and pressing request that it should be answered on the occasion of the meeting. The British delegation, always cordial in matters of form, agreed to the meeting but gave no response to our presentation despite our urgent request. We called upon the meeting to set a date for the response. No date was agreed to. We asked that it should be before the end of March. We were told that they would think about it, but that it was not possible to give any date at that time.

I want to tell members that Argentina felt great discouragement, sadness, and frustration at hearing all that non-news. And yet, despite that recalcitrance, despite that inexplicable reluctance, the Government of Argentina offered a press release that we believed to be extremely important. I shall now read it out:

(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

"The representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom, at a meeting in New York in February, have considered an Argentine proposal for the establishment of a system of monthly meetings with a pre-established agenda, the venue to be established beforehand, presided over by officials from the highest echelons. Such meetings will have the purpose of speeding up to the utmost the on-going negotiations to arrive at recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the islands and of thus obtaining substantial results within a time-limit which at this stage of the talks must of necessity be short.

"Argentina has negotiated with Great Britain with patience, honesty and good faith for more than 15 years within the framework mentioned in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations to arrive at a solution to the dispute over the sovereignty of the islands. The new system is an effective measure to arrive at a prompt solution.

"However, if this does not come about, if there is no response from the British side, Argentina reserves the right to put an end to the operation of such a mechanism and freely to choose the procedure it deems most fit in accordance with its interests."

This forewarning was given to the representative of Great Britain. There was not, and there has not been as yet, any reply except the presence of HMS Endurance in the Georgias and a note from Lord Carrington the terms of which I shall refrain from mentioning for various reasons.

I now wish to make reference to the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom. It speaks volumes that the terms are absolutely identical to those put forward more than 22 years ago in this same chamber in the case of Goa, when Portugal was hanging on to its colonial power, which consumed it and gave rise to a new Portugal. That resolution sought to deny India its territorial rights, just as an attempt is being made here to deny my country its proper rights. That draft resolution was thrown out by the Council because it was merely a defence, an expression of continuing colonialism.

(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

The United Kingdom is the only other party to this dispute. It is the only sponsor of the single draft resolution before the Council. This also is strange. In trying to deny us our territorial integrity and our right to it, the United Kingdom calls for the withdrawal of the Argentine troops which recovered the Malvinas for national sovereignty. If the United Kingdom took those islands through an illegitimate act of force, why has it not withdrawn in the last 149 years on the basis of the same principles that it is today invoking in order to avoid this conflict, which now seems to be of such deep concern to it?

Obviously I am at variance with the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom, but I wish to say that I am in agreement on one point. The Republic of Argentina is threatening nobody; the Republic of Argentina is not carrying out acts of aggression or hostility against anyone. It is of no interest to us to have any armed confrontation with anybody at all. We are ready to negotiate through diplomatic channels. I would say that again: we are willing to negotiate through diplomatic channels any differences we have with the United Kingdom except our sovereignty, which is not open to negotiation.

(Mr. Costa Mendez, Argentina)

We have a clear conscience about our rights, and we shall maintain them with firmness and prudence until we arrive at a proper and peaceful settlement. It is useless to whip up emotions when there is clear justice, as in our case. Our policy, the policy of Argentina has, at all time been lofty, conciliatory and prudent - and there is no evidence to the contrary. I am sure that it will lose none of those attributes here.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The next speaker is the representative of Brazil. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. BUENO (Brazil) (interpretation from Spanish): Sir, I should like first of all to thank you and, through you, the other members of the Council for giving me this opportunity to participate, on behalf of my delegation, in the Council's debate. I should also like to express my Government's satisfaction at seeing you, a worthy representative of a friendly African country, presiding over the Security Council. Your diplomatic qualities are well known to all, and we have no doubt that you will succeed in guiding with your customary skill, the proceedings of the Council at this turbulent moment in history. Similarly, my delegation would like to congratulate Ambassador Kirkpatrick for the impartial and excellent way in which she presided over the work of the Council during the month of March.

On instructions from my Government, I am making this statement before the Security Council on a subject which is of considerable concern to us in Brazil.

As everyone knows, and as the Ambassador of the sister Republic of Argentina mentioned in his statement a few days ago, the Government of Brazil has always supported the Argentine Government in the territorial dispute over the Malvinas Islands in which it has been engaged for more than a century with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This support and the position of principle of the sister Republic of Argentina dates from 1833, when our two countries had only recently freed themselves from colonial status.

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- 1.- ON THE 18TH. OF MARCH A GROUP OF FORTY THREE ARGENTINE WORKERS BELONGING TO A PRIVATE ARGENTINE COMPANY, ARRIVED AT THE ISLAND OF SAN PEDRO OF THE SOUTH GEORGIA. THIS COMPANY HAD BOUGHT THE INSTALLATIONS OF A WHALING FACTORY OWNED BY CHRISTIAN SALVENSEN OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, IN ORDER TO DISMANTLE IT AND SHIP IT TO THE ARGENTINE MAINLAND.
- 2.- THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN BUENOS AIRES, THE ILLEGAL FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT AND THEREFORE THE FOREIGN OFFICE, HAD PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE AGREEMENT SIGNED BY CONSTANTINO DAVIDOFF AND MICHAEL HARPER GOW ON BEHALF OF CHRISTINA SALVENSEN LIMITED. 'THE FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT' HAD BEEN INFORMED OF THIS COMMERCIAL CONTRACT BY MEANS OF A LETTER, DATED AUGUST 27TH, 1980, SENT TO THEM BY THE SCOTTISH COMPANY. DETAILS OF THE PERLIMINARY WORK TO BE DONE ON THE ISLANDS WAS COMMUNICATED TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY ON DECEMBER 11TH, 1981. ON MARCH THE 5TH, 1981 ANOTHER LETTER WAS SENT TO THE EMBASSY INFORMING THEM THAT THE ARGENTINE WORKERS WERE BEING SENT TO SAN PEDRO ISLAND TO CARRY OUT THEIR ASSIGNMENT. EACH WORKER WAS ISSUED A 'CERTIFICADO PROVISORIO' (TEMPORARY CARD) WHICH IS THE ONLY VALID DOCUMENT FOR TRAVELLING TO THE MALVINAS, SOUTH GEORGIA AND SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS. THIS REQUIREMENT WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE JOINT DECLARATION OF 1971, WHICH REGULATED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE MAINLAND AND ITS SOUTH ATLANTIC ISLANDS.
3. FOR NO REASON AT ALL, THE UNITED KINGDOM PREFERRED TO IGNORE THAT EACH WORKER HAD BEEN ISSUED THE NECESSARY DOCUMENTS, AND SHOWING A COMPLETE DISREGARD OF THE JOINT DECLARATION ABOVE MENTIONED, CONSIDERED THE PRESENCE OF THE WORK GROUP ILLEGAL.
- 4.- AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, ARGENTINE WORKERS WERE GIVEN AN ULTIMATUM TO LEAVE THE ISLAND AND SIMULTANEOUSLY WERE THREATENED

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WITH EVICTION BY FORCEFUL MEANS. THIS THREAT BECAME A REALITY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF A WAR VESSEL OF THE BRITISH NAVY. LATER, ANOTHER BRITISH VESSEL WITH MARINES ON BOARD ARRIVED IN MALVINAS TO BOLSTER THE GARRISON THERE. IN ADDITION TO THIS, NEWS THAT A FLEET OF NUCLEAR SUBMARINES AS WELL AS OTHER WARSHIPS HAD BEEN SENT TO ARGENTINE WATER BY GREAT BRITAIN, WAS NEVER DENIED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

5.- THESE THREATS OF EMINENT USE OF FORCE CONSTITUTED AN ACT OF AGGRESSION WHICH LEFT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT NO ALTERNATIVE, EXCEPT IN DEFENCE AND PROTECTION, NOT ONLY OF THE ARGENTINE WORKERS ON THE ISLAND OF SAN PEDRO, BUT ALSO OF THE INDISPUTABLE SOVEREIGNTY RIGHTS OF ARGENTINA, REGARDING ALL THE SOUTH ATLANTIC ISLANDS.

6.- THE INTERAMERICAN LEGAL COMMITTEE HAD STATED, IN ITS 1976 DECLARATION CONCERNING THE MALVINAS ISLANDS, WITH REFERENCE TO THE INCURSIONS OF THE BRITISH WARSHIP 'ENDURANCE' - 'D THE ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BRITISH SHIP SCHAKLETON OVER THE ARGENTINE CONTINENTAL SHELF, ' THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN ADJACENT WATERS OF AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND THE INTIMIDATING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES REGARDING THE SENDING OF OTHER WARSHIPS, CONSTITUTES A THREAT TO THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF THE CONTINENT AS WELL AS THE FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL RULES REGARDING NON-INTERVENTION'.

7.- EVICTION BY FORCE OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE ON THE ISLANDS. THIS LAST BRITISH AGGRESSION CONSTITUTES ANOTHER ACT OF VIOLENCE OF A SERIES WHICH BEGAN ON JANUARY THE 3RD, 1833 WHEN THE UNITED KINGDOM ILLEGALLY TOOK POSSESSION OF THE MALVINAS ISLANDS BY USE OF FORCE, IMPRISONING THE RESIDING ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES AND EXPELLING THE INHABITANTS WHO HAD SETTLED THERE.

- THE ISLANDS HAVE BEEN A PART OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY SINCE OUR INDEPENDENCE IN 1810, BY MEANS OF INHERITANCE FROM THE SPANISH CROWN TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

8.- THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, EXERCISING ITS DUE RIGHTS, APPOINTED PEDRO AREQUATI AS GOVERNOR OF THE ISLANDS, DISTRIBUTED LAND, AND GRANTED FISHING CONCESSIONS.

9.- THE ARGENTINA POPULATION OF THE ISLANDS PROSPERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN BUENOS AIRES, AND LATER ON, ON THE 10TH. OF JUNE 1829, A CIVIC AND MILITARY COMMAND WAS ESTABLISHED OVER THE MALVINAS ISLANDS, WITH ITS HEADQUARTERS IN PORT STANLEY AND LUIS VERMET AS APPOINTED COMMANDER.

10.- IN 1825 THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC SIGNED A TREATY ON FRIENDSHIP, TRADE AND NAVIGATION WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED ARGENTINE INDEPENDENCE, NEITHER BEFORE AND DURING, NOR AFTER THE SIGNING OF THIS TREATY WAS ANY RESERVE MADE BY THE UNITED KINGDOM CONCERNING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC OVER THE ISLANDS. YET, ON THE 3RD. OF JANUARY 1833, A BRITISH WARSHIP ILLEGALLY TOOK POSSESSION BY FORCE OF THE ISLANDS.

11.- IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT ARGENTINA, WHICH HAD JUST ENDED ITS STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE, COULD NOT OPPOSE ARMED RESISTANCE

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TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, WHICH AT THAT TIME RULED THE SEAS. 12 DAYS LATER, ON THE 15TH. OF JANUARY 1832, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT PRESENTED A CLAIM TO THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES. THIS CLAIM WAS REHEVED ON THE 22ND. OF JANUARY, BUT THE ONLY ANSWER RECEIVED WAS THAT NO INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN ISSUED. SIMILAR CLAIMS WERE MADE IN LONDON WITHOUT ANY RESULT WHATSOEVER.

13.- SINCE THEN, THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC HAS NOT CEASED IN ITS CLAIM OVER THIS PART OF ITS TERRITORY, OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND SINCE THEN ILLEGALLY UNDER ITS CONTROL.

14.- DECISION TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN 1965, THE XX GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ACCEPTING THE ARGENTINE CLAIMS, ADOPTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY, RESOLUTION NRO. 2065, WHICH INVITES BOTH COUNTRIES TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE AIM OF REACHING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THIS ISSUE.

15.- THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DURING ITS XXVIIITH. SESSION, ADOPTED RESOLUTION NRO. 2168, WHICH REFERS TO THE MALVINAS ISSUE AND WHICH DECLARES THAT A PEACEFUL SOLUTION MUST BE ACHIEVED REGARDING THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. AT THE SAME TIME BOTH PARTIES WERE URGED TO CONTINUE FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITHOUT ANY DELAY.

16.- DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES.

THE CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES WHICH WAS HELD IN LIMA, PERU, IN 1973, STATED IN ITS FINAL REPORT: "THE NON ALIGNED COUNTRIES, THOUGH CONSIDERING SELF DETERMINATION AS A GENERAL PRINCIPLE FOR OTHER TERRITORIES, IN THE SPECIAL CASE OF THE MALVINAS ISLANDS SUPPORT THE LAWFUL CLAIM OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URGE THE UNITED KINGDOM TO CONTINUE ACTIVELY WITH THE NEGOTIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS THE AIM OF RESTORING THOSE TERRITORIES TO ARGENTINE SOVEREIGNTY, THUS ENDING THIS ILLEGAL SITUATION WHICH STILL EXISTS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT".

17.- THE CONFERENCE OF HEAD OF STATES OF THE NON ALIGNED COUNTRIES WHICH WAS HELD IN COLOMBO -SRI LANKA-, IN AUGUST, 1976, ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING DECISION: "THE CONFERENCE IN THE ESPECIAL ISSUE CONCERNING THE MALVINAS ISLANDS, FIRMLY SUPPORTS THE FAIR CLAIM OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC CONCERNING ITS SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE ISLANDS AND URGES THE UNITED KINGDOM TO ACTIVELY CONTINUE THE NEGOTIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS WITH THE PURPOSE OF RETURNING THE SAID TERRITORY TO ARGENTINE SOVEREIGNTY, THUS PUTTING AN END TO THIS ILLEGAL SITUATION WHICH STILL EXISTS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT".

18.- SELF-DETERMINATION.

THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS INSISTED IN APPLYING IT TO THE CASE OF THE MALVINAS ISLANDS, SAYING THAT THE ISLANDERS SHOULD DECIDE IF THEY WISH TO REMAIN BRITISH SUBJECTS OR BECOME ARGENTINE CITIZENS.

19.- ALTHOUGH SELFDETERMINATION IS A PRINCIPLE RECOGNIZED UNIVERSALLY, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO APPLY IT TO A FOREIGNH POPULATION WHICH

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SETTLED DOWN AFTER HAVING EVICTED THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS BY FORCE. THE FOREIGN POPULATION IS, IN THIS CASE, AN INVADER, AND THIS SITUATION CAN NOT BE REPAIRED BY THE LAPSE OF TIME. MORE SO WHEN AS IN THE CASE OF THE MALVINAS, THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA HAS PROTESTED THIS USE OF FORCE CONTINUALLY, FROM 1833 ON.

20.- ARGENTINE RESPECT FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE ISLANDERS.

NEVERTHELESS, ARGENTINA HAS NEVER FORGOTTEN OR IGNORED THE ISLANDERS, AND CONSEQUENTLY HAS OFFERED THEM VARIOUS GUARANTEES AND BENEFITS. EXAMPLES OF THESE, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGULAR FLIGHTS BETWEEN PORT STANLEY AND COMODOR RIVADAVIA WITH AIR FORCE PLANES. THE FIRST TRIP TOOK PLACE ON THE OCCASION OF A REQUEST FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN BUENOS AIRES FOR ASSISTANCE. THESE FLIGHTS CONTINUED IN SIMILAR CASES OF EMERGENCY.
- DESIGNATION OF ARGENTINE AIR FORCE PERSONNEL IN PORT STANLEY TO ASSIST IN ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE MAINLAND.
- CONSTRUCTION OF AN 800 METERS ALUMINIUM AIR STRIP IN PORT STANLEY.
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGULAR WEEKLY FLIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN COMODOR RIVADAVIA AND PORT STANLEY.
- EXTENSION OF THE RUNWAY OF THE AIRPORT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH OF THE BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA IN PORT STANLEY.
- SUPPLY OF DAIRY PRODUCTS BY AN ARGENTINE COMPANY.
- OFFER OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, THROUGH THE BANCO HIPOTECARIO NACIONAL.
- INSTALLATION OF A RADIO STATION FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.
- ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH STATION BY THE UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DEL SUR WHICH ALSO OFFERED DIVING INSTRUCTORS.
- EXTENSION OF SERVICES OF THE ARGENTINE AUTOMOBILE CLUB TO THE ISLANDS WITH PARTICULAR BENEFIT TO THOSE LIVING IN THE COUNTRY SIDE.
- CREATION OF A PROFESSIONAL TRAINING CENTER AND A SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.
- INSTALLATIONS OF A SATELLITE STATION CONNECTED TO THE ARGENTINE CONTINENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS.
- INSTALLATION OF A COMBINED TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE:
- DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE.
- DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.
- INSTALLATIONS OF AN ANIMAL BREEDING FARM, SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND COLD STORAGE PLANT.

CONCLUSION.

22.- FOR THE LAST 15 YEARS, ARGENTINA HAS TRIED TO CONDUCT SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN WITH THE AIM OF SOLVING THE SOVEREIGNTY ISSUE THAT EXISTED BETWEEN BOTH COUNTRIES. UNFORTUNATELY THE PROPOSALS SET FORTH BY THE ARGENTINE WERE MET WITH CONTINUOUS DELAYS AND A PERMANENT EVASIVENESS ON THE BRITISH SIDE.

23.- TIME ELAPSED WITHOUT ANY CONCLUSIVE RESULTS IS EVIDENCE OF THE LACK OF GOODWILL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM REGARDING THE NEGOTIATIONS.

CITEL 63 PAG CINCO

TIATING PROCESS.

24.- THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC HAS RECOVERED THE MALVINAS, SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THEIR ZONES OF INFLUENCE. BUT, AT THE SAME TIME, HAS FIRMLY DECIDED NOT TO DISTURB, BY ANY MEANS, THE INHABITANTS OF THOSE ISLANDS, WHOSE RIGHTS AND WAY OF LIFE WILL BE RESPECTED.

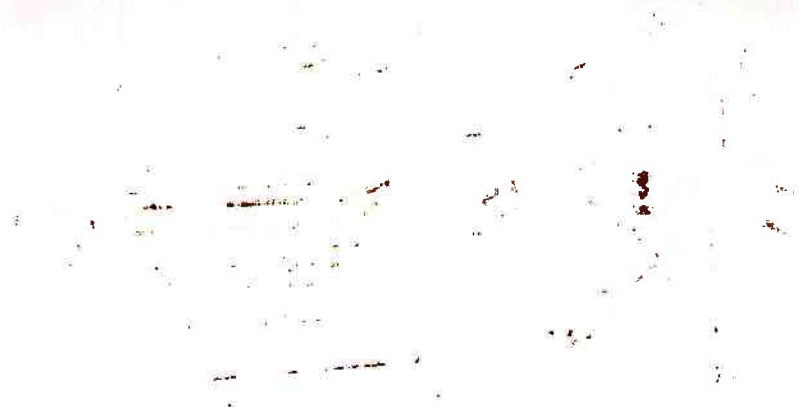
SUPPORT OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE.

25.- THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE, WITH NO DISTINTION OF AGE, RELIGION OR IDEOLOGY, HAVE DECLARED THEIR SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ACTIONS.

26.- FORMER PRESIDENTES, MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND PRESENT POLITICAL LEADERS, AS WELL AS TRADE UNION LEADERS, HAVE BACKED THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH NO RESERVE WHATSOEVER.

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Page 1



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MALVINAS ISLANDS

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

PAGE 1 SEE TYPE OF LETTERING.

3
(1/2) HALF

MAP

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1/2 HALF

IF YOU

5

6

ARGENTINE RESIDENTS
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Argentine residents in the United States of America, in view of the lack of information available to the American public, in regard to the matter of the Malvinas Islands and their recovery by the Argentine people, have considered convenient to present its case history so as to let you judge the cause rightness and the strength of the Argentine rights.

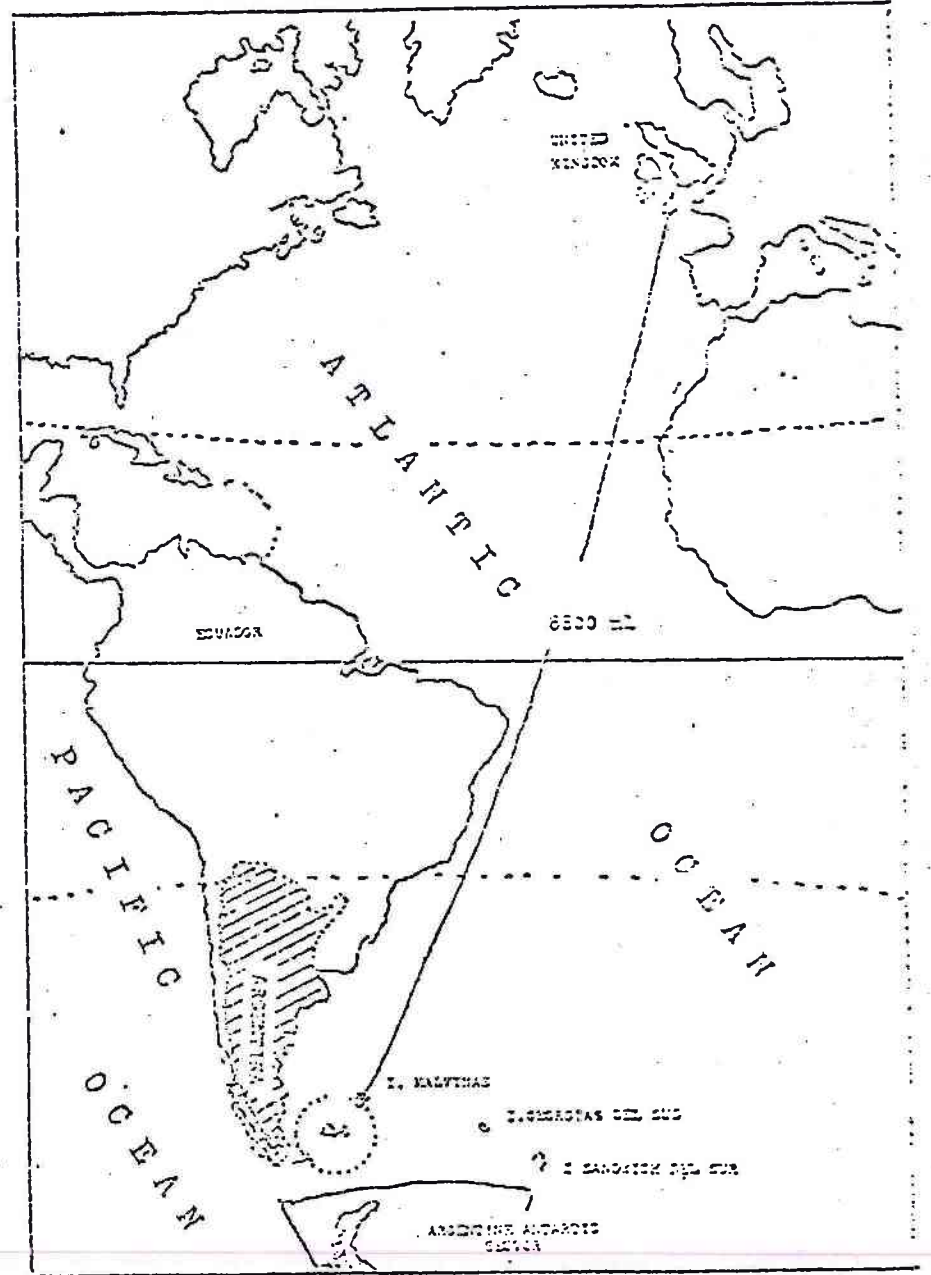
The Malvinas are a part of the Territory of Argentina, illegally occupied by Great Britain since 1833, following upon an act of force which deprived our country of the possession of the Archipelago. Thereupon, Great Britain then imposed a colonial regime on the area.

Since 1833, the Argentine Republic has required redress for this outrage suffered, from Great Britain, in the course of these 149 years, we have never consented -and will never consent- to have part of our national territory wrested from us by an illegal and untenable act.

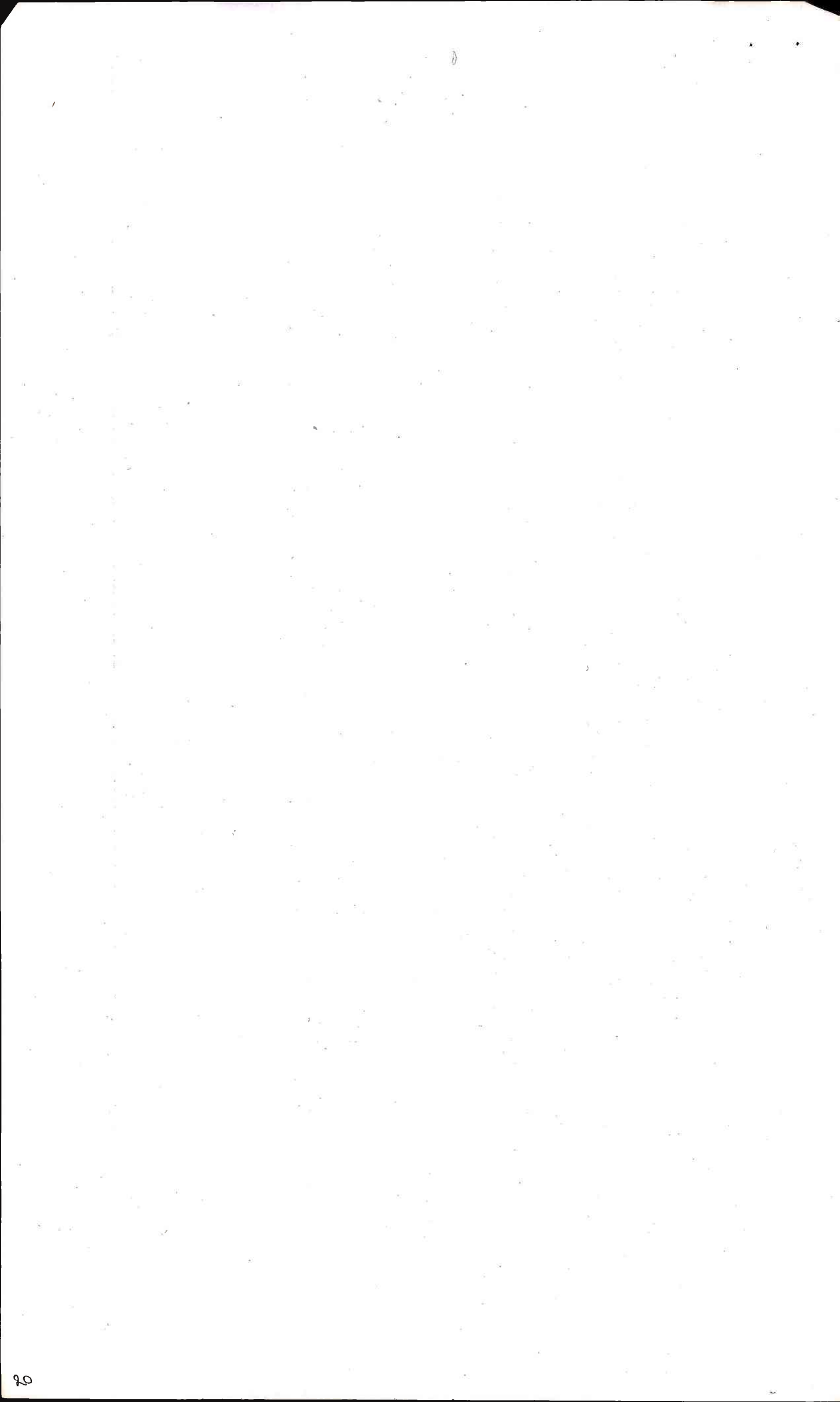
This is the unanimous feeling of the Argentine people, and the sound and unbroken position of all Argentine Governments since 1833.

The Malvinas are an integral part of Argentine territory; Great Britain moral and legal duty was to restore them to their true owner, thereby setting the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states on a sure footing of peaceful international relations.

Britain was the possessor of the Malvinas Islands, solely thanks to an arbitrary and unilateral act of force. The Argentine authorities settled in the Island were expelled by the British Fleet. Legally speaking, this act of force cannot generate nor create any right; and the events of 1833 were only another aspect of the imperialist policies that the European powers developed for America, Africa and Asia during the XIXth Century. The Malvinas may, perhaps, be considered one of the most outstanding symbols of this fortunately outmoded policy. Under the threats of its guns, the British fleet evicted a peaceful and active Argentine population that was exercising the legitimate rights that the Argentine Republic possessed as the Heir of Spain.

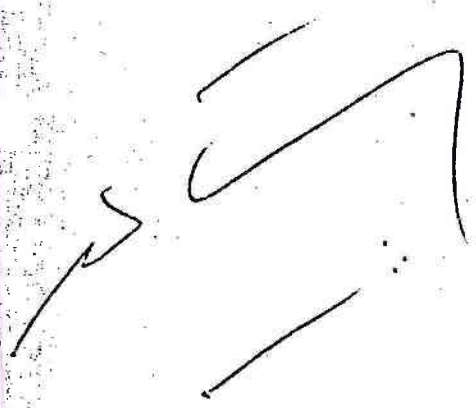


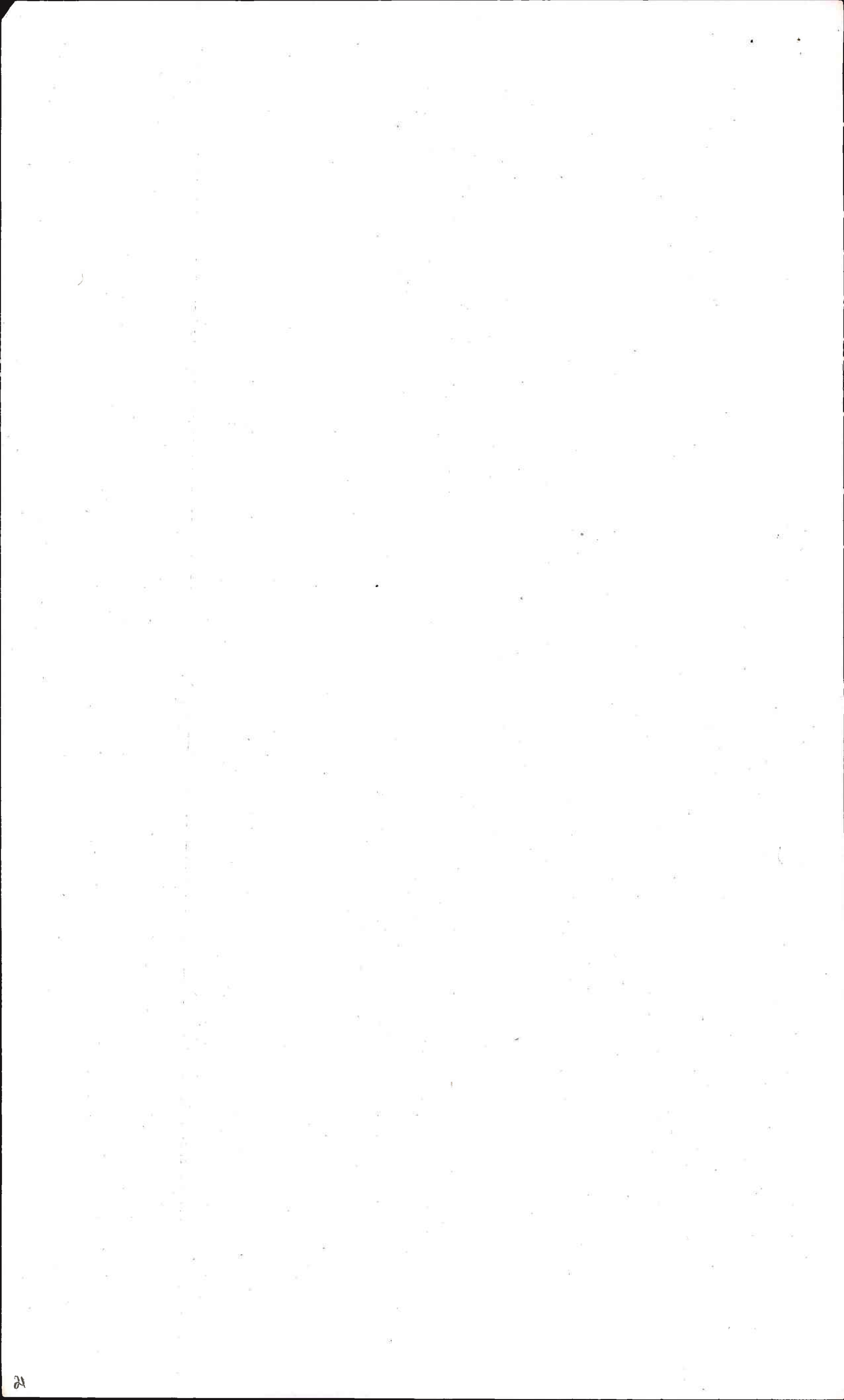
COLONIALISM ?



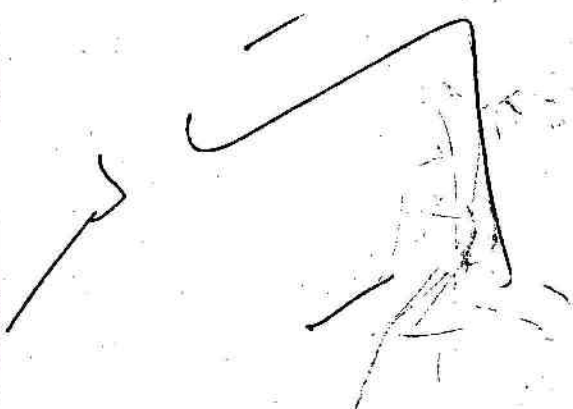


- IN FEBRUARY 1982 ARGENTINA URGED TO FOLLOWED UP THE NEGOTIATIONS:
 - . Great Britain eluded it once more.
 - . Great Britain tried to expel Argentine workers- despite previous agreement between the two governments- from the South Georgia Islands.
- ARGENTINA RECOVERED THE ISLANDS AFTER 149 YEARS OF CLAIMS AND 15 YEARS OF UNFRUITFUL NEGOTIATIONS.





IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN HAVING A WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MALVINAS
QUESTION . HERE IT IS.



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to 1833, the English had never effectively possessed the Malvinas Archipelago. In 1766, they merely founded the fort of Port Egmont on one islet called Saunders Isle. In 1774, they voluntarily abandoned it and only 59 years later they returned, in order to oust violently the Argentine population and thus set up their sole claim.

But the history of the Malvinas does not begin in 1833 -nor even in 1765. Quite the contrary, these islands were the concern of the European powers many years earlier, and a number of diplomatic incidents had taken place in the XVIIIth Century that touched upon them.

We shall not go into a study of the question of who discovered the Malvinas Islands. Documentation published at the time shows conclusively that the Islands were discovered by Spanish navigators. The Islands already appeared in Spanish maps and charts of the beginning of the XVth Century.

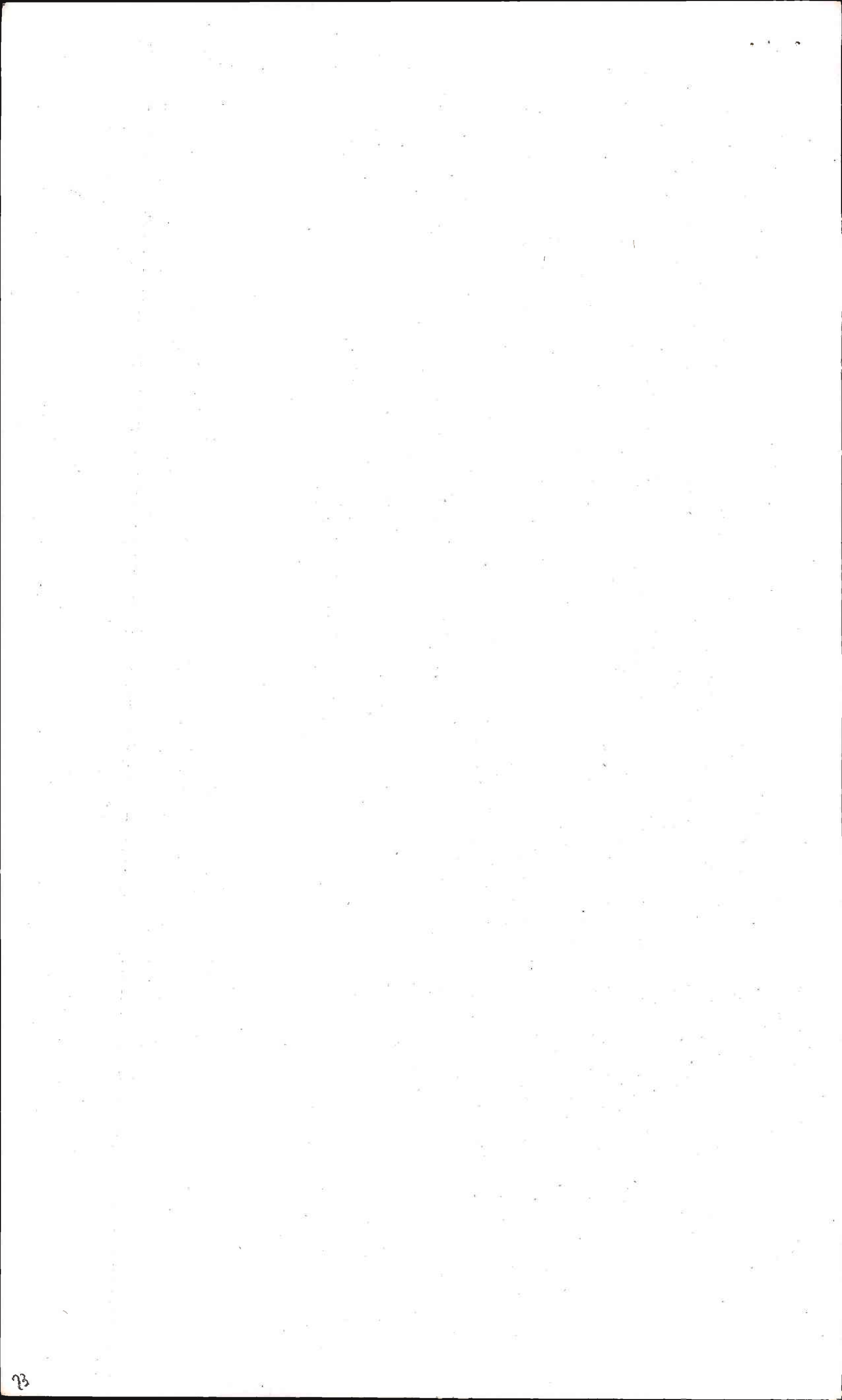
The Dutch navigator, Sebald de Weert, in his log book in 1600, stated that he had sighted the Islands. The British contend that in 1592 John Davis, and in 1594 Richard Hawkins had discovered the Archipelago, but the truth of the matter is that the English cartography of the period does not show the islands, nor does there exist any proof that substantiates the hypothetical discoveries.

In February 1764 there occurred the first attempt at colonisation and then it was by a French sailor, Louis Antoine de Bougainville, who founded Port Louis in the Eastern Malvinas in the name of the King of France. As many members of this expedition came from the French port of Saint-Malo, and were called Mallouins, thereof originating the name of Malvinas given to the islands.

Spain considered this settlement an encroachment of her rights and started negotiations with Paris to obtain the handing-over of the French settlement. England then dispatched a clandestine expedition which in 1766 founded Port Egmont on Saunders Island.

In the meantime, Spain formally protested to the French Government and her rights of dominion were recognized. King Louis XV ordered Bougainville to hand over Port Louis on the compensatory payment of all expenses incurred in. The transfer was performed on 1 April 1767 in Port Louis itself, thus recognizing the legal rights of the Spanish Crown to these Islands.

On Saunders Isle, however, there was still the small British garrison of Port Egmont which had been set up in 1766. Once her difficulties with France were solved, Spain turned her attention to Port Egmont, and the British garrison was



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evicted from Saunders Isle, on 10 June 1770. Spain has thus reacted clearly and categorically in the face of both intruders and ensured respect for her sovereign rights.

Fifty-nine years elapsed, during which with no protest whatever from Great Britain, the islands remained in the possession of Spain first, and then of Argentina, whose Governments exercised all prerogatives not only in Port Soledad, but in the entire Archipelago and the neighbouring seas, with the consent of the British Crown.

Few years after independence from Spain, in 1820, the Government of the Argentine Republic sent the frigate "Heroína" to the Malvinas. David Jewett, commanding the ship, notified vessels in Malvinas waters of the Argentine laws regulating sealing and fishing in the area and informed them that trespassers would be sent to Buenos Aires to stand trial. Furthermore, he took formal possession of the islands that belonged to Argentina as the Heir of Spain. There was no opposition to the statement of Argentine rights over the Archipelago, nor was any claim raised against it, despite the fact the communication was published in newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

The 10 June of 1829, the Government of Buenos Aires created the Political and Military Commandancy of the Malvinas Islands, located in Port Soledad, whose competence included all the islands adjacent to Cape Horn on the Atlantic side.

It was in the heyday of British colonial expansionism that the English interest in the Archipelago was awakened an interest that was nothing but the renewal of its old aspirations of possessing land in the South Atlantic. That had been the intention that had led Great Britain to invade Buenos Aires in both 1806 and 1807, being violently repelled by the population both times. She had also occupied the Cape of Good Hope on the southernmost tip of Africa in 1806, which served as a spearhead for later expansion. In 1815 she took Saint Helena and in 1816 the Isle of Tristan da Cunha.

The expansionist ambitions in the South Atlantic were again resumed by the British Admiralty, which hungered for a naval station on the strategic route, via Cape Horn, to Australia and the South Pacific, where Britain's aspirations had to compete with other European power. Her strategic desires to own a base in the South Atlantic were linked to her commercial interests in fishing.

The die was cast: the British Admiralty instructed Captain Onslow to set sail for the Malvinas, and on January 3, 1833, the corvette Clio appeared off Puerto Soledad. A small Argentine vessel, the Sarandi was riding at anchor. The difference in numbers allowed for no resistance.

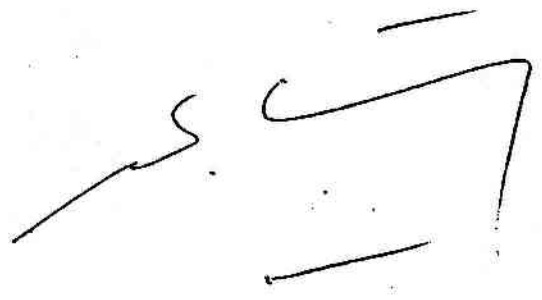
But the Argentine reaction was not long in coming. The population of Buenos Aires gave vent to its indignation at the incident, and in the Islands themselves, those settlers that resisted the invaders, were captured and sent to London for trial under different pretexts and never returned. On January 15, the Government protested to the British Charge d'Affairs in Buenos Aires.

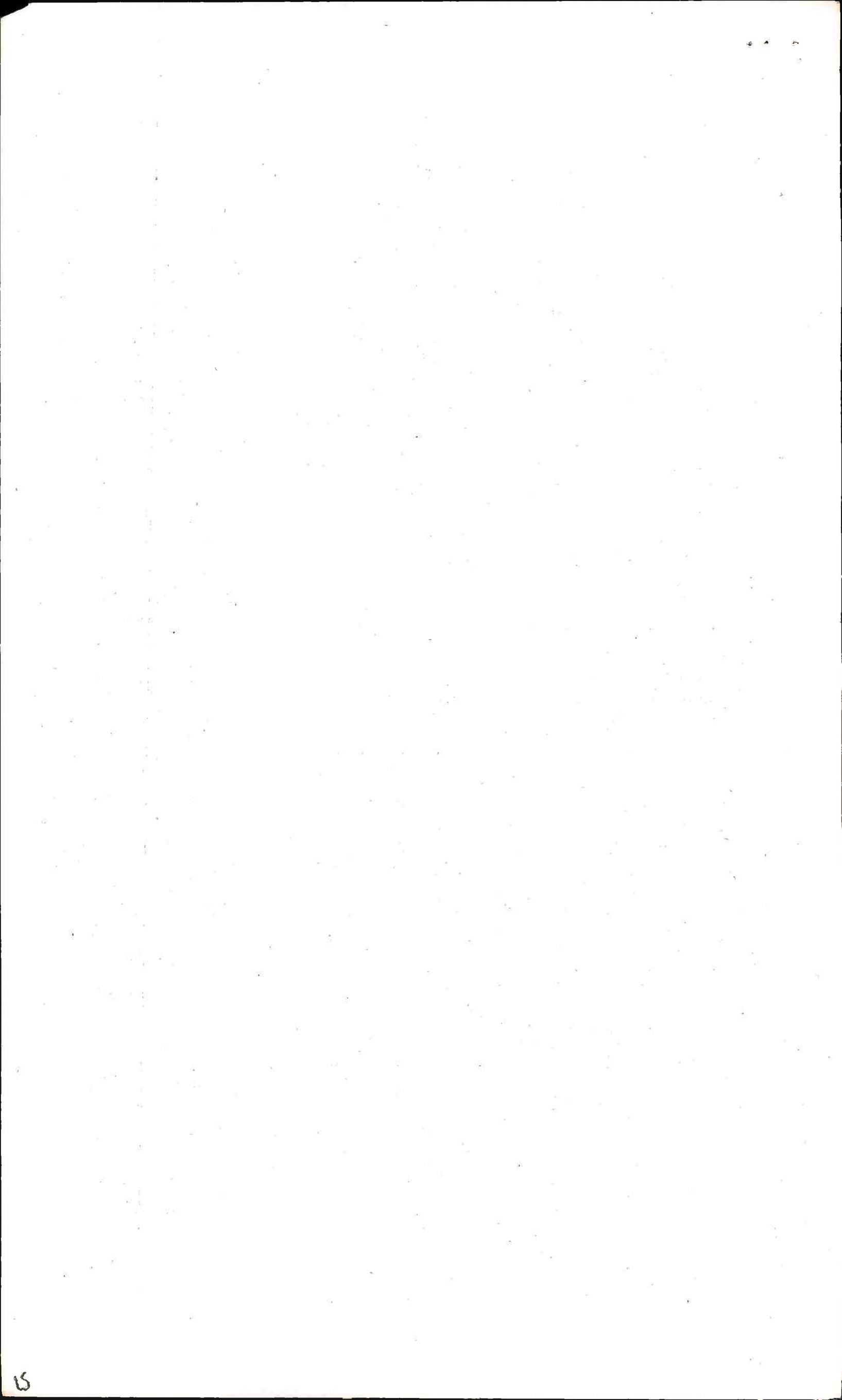
The Malvinas Islands represent a different case of colonial rule. De facto and de jure, they belonged to the Argentine Republic in 1833 and were governed by Argentine authorities and occupied by Argentine settlers. These authorities and these settlers were evicted by violence and were not allowed to remain in the territory. Instead, they were replaced, during those 49 years of usurpation, by a colonial administration and a population of British origin.

Furthermore, the indiscriminate application of the principle of self-determination to a territory so sparsely populated by nationals of the colonial power, would place the fate of this territory in the hands of the power that has settled there by force, thus violating the most elementary rules of international law and morality.

The basic principle of self-determination should not be used in order to transform an illegal possession into full sovereignty.

The future of these islands, separated from the Argentine Republic, would be both illogical and unreal. Geographically they are close to the Patagonian coasts, they enjoy the same climate and have a similar economy to the south-lands. They are part of Argentina continental shelf.

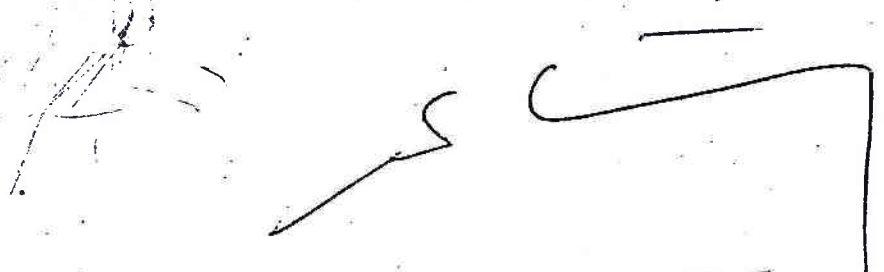


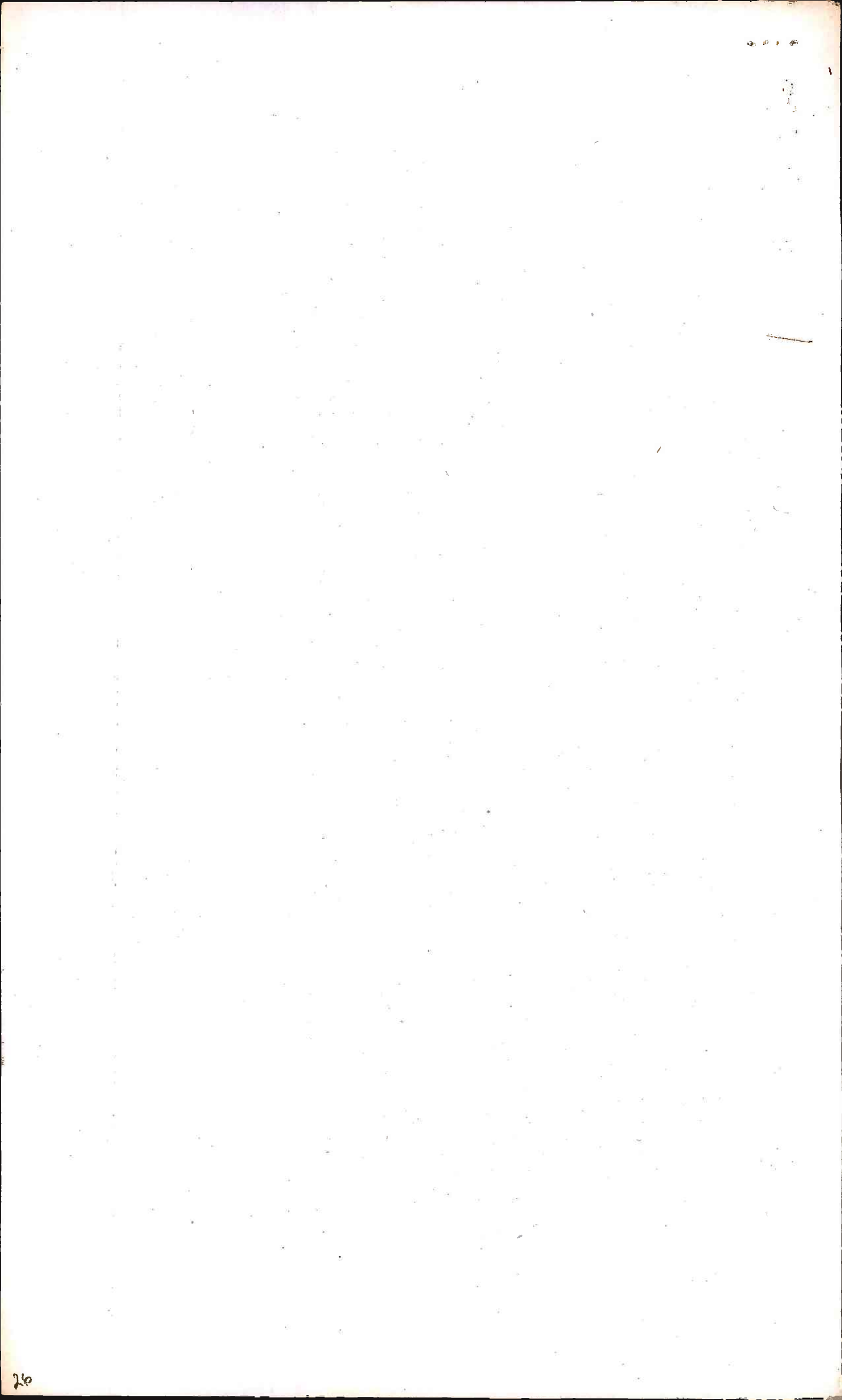


THE HISTORICAL PROCESS OF AMERICAN EMANCIPATION WILL NOT
BE CONCLUDED AS LONG AS THERE ARE STILL PEOPLE OR REGIONS
IN THE CONTINENT SUBJECT TO A COLONIAL REGIME OR TERRITORIES
OCCUPIED BY NON- AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

(IX INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE, BOGOTA 1948 RESOLUTION 33:

" COLONIES OR OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN AMERICA".)


Roberto Etcheberry



1. Fotocopia de Montevideo - Para conocimiento exclusivo del Sr. CANCELLER
Se solicita temperamento a seguir por llegada del "NORLAND" con PPGG
2. Mensaje de la Cruz Roja al Min RREE con informe de fallecidos y heridos argentinos del 01 Jun 82 en Ganso Verde (BSAs 09 Jun 82)
3. Información transmitida por el Agregado Militar Argentino en CHILE, sobre presencia de un helicóptero inglés en el S del territorio chileno. (201300 May 82)
4. Informe de "RAQUEL" para "GERENTE" sobre elementos británicos en Punta ARENAS (261500 May 82)
5. Informe sin firma sobre actividad de ingleses en territorio chileno (27 May 82)
6. Informe remitido por el Agr Mil en VENEZUELA (28 May 82) sobre actividades de transporte aéreo de elementos ingleses a CHILE
7. Mensaje N° 2770 - De: Dest Jcía 162 (2da lec) - Para Jef II - Jcía.
Sobre base de helicópteros ingleses en CHILE (271900 May 82)
8. Parte de información N° 82/82 ("32") SIDE para Jef II - Jcía sobre armamento de aviones ingleses en CHILE.
9. Análisis de la capacidad retenida del enemigo al 26 May 82 efectuada en conjunto por los JJ Dep Ext/Jef II - Jcía del EMGA, EMGFA y EMGE.
10. Telegrama ordinario recibido (270800 May 82) de Sec Grd ^{ONU} ~~624~~ a Min RREE con transcripción de la Resolución N° 505.
11. Telegrama ordinario recibido (051410 Abr 82) del Sec Grd ONU a Min RREE con transcripción de la Resolución N° 502.
12. Mensaje N° 1245 - (241200 May 82) de Dest Jcía 123 a Jef II - Jcía sobre desplazamiento de unidades del Ej CHILE.
13. Informe secreto - N° Grd de Recepción 38361 ~~Sobre~~ Origen SANTIAGO sobre AS de descredito en la prensa por rendición de DARWIN.
14. Mensaje de ARA Bahía PARAISO a COATLANSUR con relación de bajas embarcadas en PUERTO ARGENTINO. (021525 Mes?)
15. Mensajes ~~N°~~ 3011 ³⁰² Sec Jcía MALVINAS a Jef II - Jcía sobre frecuencias del enemigo y probable OB. (071900 Jun 82)
16. Mensaje N° 315. De Gob Mil MALVINAS a Jef II - Jcía sobre novedades del día 08 Jun (082100 Jun 82)
17. Mensaje de Gob Mil MALVINAS a CEOPECON - (092145 Jun 82) sobre novedades del día 09 Jun
18. Mensaje N° 329. (10 Jun 82) de Gob Mil a ESMAYORDOS sobre novedades del día.
19. Mensaje s/n de Cc Op Electrón 602 a Sec Jcía Malvinas con indicación de posición de buques.
20. Mensaje N° 207 de Cte Comj Malvinas a CEOPECON sobre ataque con cohetes a buque BAHIA PARAISO bajo protección de la CRI (111200 Jun 82)
21. Mensaje N° 210 (111400 Jun 82) de Cte Comj MALVINAS a CEOPECON solicitando remisión de Efectos al II. Int en Buque "ALMIRANTE IRIZAR".
22. Mensaje N° 215 (120515 Jun 82) de Cte Comj a CEOPECON sobre cañonero naval sobre Pto ARGENTINO producido bajas civiles

23. Conversación mantenida con el SMA en ITALIA, con OSUALDO MARCELO NECCHI (121930 Jun 82) sobre noticiosos italianos en TV
24. Mensaje N° 339 (121030 Jun 82) de Sec Jc'a MALVINAS a Jef II con datos ~~de~~ oficiales de las bajas civiles por cañonero naval ~~io~~ sobre Pto Argentino.
25. Informe de recepción de PG en el URUGUAY según conversación telefónica con el AM el 130315 Jun 82
26. Mensaje de OE CAE al CENOPE - 130900 Jun 82 sobre ataque aéreo propio en MURREL BRIDGE.
27. Mensaje de OE CAE al CENOPE - 131100 Jun 82 ampliando anterior.
28. Mensaje N° 23807 ~~de~~ 131345 Jun 82 de B Jc'a 601 a Jef II sobre llegada a MONTEVIDEO de heridos británicos.
29. Parte N° 1 - (131930 Jun 82) de OE CAE sobre empleo de la FAA.
30. Mensaje N° 2157 (132115 Jun 82) de Dest Jc'a 181 a Jef II y otros sobre contactos establecidos por el Cdo Op Nar.
31. Mensaje (132300 Jun 82) de GobMil a CENOPECON con novedades del día y llegada de un Cu SOFMA INMM
32. Informe del CAE 140800 Jun 82 sobre actividades del cuo.
33. Mensaje N° 348 - 140900 Jun 82 de Sec Jc'a Malvinas a Jef II sobre situación.
34. Palabras pronunciadas por el GM CALVI el 15 Jun 82 en la EC Subof Sgt CABRAL.
35. Mensaje N° 3158 ~~de~~ 17 Jun 82 de Agrupación CHILE a ESMAYOEDAS sobre ofrecimiento chileno de recibir PPGG en Punta Arenas.
36. Informe sin fecha. Asunto: Prisioneros de Guerra DARWIN - GANZO VERDE con: objetivos, medidas superadas y orientación general para la relación con los periodistas.
37. ~~Recortes~~ Recortes periodísticos de 18 Jun 82 de "CRONICA" y "LA RAZON" sobre la valentía de los soldados argentinos.

